would realize it to be an awful truth in the world of se-

The objects of the temperance reformation are well The objects of the temperature frames have reported the full second phenous of the object, as a problem at least republic of solution. But I think, and the K, that a review of the past, observation and reflection, current full to activity every thinking even that the solution of this problem is utterly impracticable, so long as the cluster of intemperators are kept open, and the rate of the deadly and fastroying prison is openly and audiently retried on, in the boson of community, by men, whose only oben, in the bosom of community, by men, whose early object and purpose are to make money. All other obstacles to the complete triumph of this grand enterprise such into ineignificance, when compared to this and I have long antertained the opinion, that the active framels of referamints to the means of accomplishing the greatest good while they are urging appeals and addressing arguments and material to men habitually into operate. The truth is reminiously will be burdened with demokerds and run. drinkers, until those men who sell intox lating because are reformed. The great moral lustration must commemore here. While this fiery stream from the laverus and shape and distilleries of these men, continues to flow on, parerty and vice, and on, poverty and vice, and wretcheduse will incrit bly
mark its course, and the remoralies grave will still
gather to its mid obstruction the young the middle agral
and the vetran victim of intemperature. Litemperate means a general rule. cannot be reclaimed, so long as they come in classy contact with the means and families for the temporary gratification of a vitisted and bur-ning appetite. The inference is, I am aware, is a humblug and melanchelly one; still, it is fully installed by experiment, and has its foundation in the principles of our emenous nature. While it remains to e that as experiment distincts the influence of possive improvements. the mind, it strengthens the nettre principles. will also be true, that the use of strong Equars, white destroys the sensibility of the palute, strengthens and confirms the habit of intemperance.

The friends of homsoity have done and are still dis-

ing much good, in carrying forward this great work of reform; and the moral aspect of thongs, show up the promise of results yet more sourcemus. Still the con-viction comes back upon the mind with an effect almost everwhelming that, so long as the traffic in intersecting drinks exists in most of our towns and villages, tolerate. by law, and countenanced by public opinson, men, im-mortal beings will continue to be the degraded abject yie. time of their awn appetite and lasts, & the instruments of

wretchedness and ruin to others. In riew of such a state of things, what is the obvious duty of every member of this Society, and every "philanthropist is our land? I answer suffer not the resolution now under consideration to slumber among the records of this Society, but let every member, male and female old and young set up to its spirit and truth; make it s old and young act up to at april and tradi; make if a living principle of action; and adopt its obligation as an inviolable rule of conduct, in the social and braines relations of life. Withdraw your patronage from, and layish no mere of the avails of your honest industry upon men who persist in a course of business, which you solcanly believe, and here publicly pronounce to be immoral. It has been said, and wisely too, by an eminent divine of the age, that much may be accomplished to discountenance the commerce in arrient spirits, by a ju-discount distribution of patronage in trade. A regard to interest will soon produce a competition in well doing —
A secred responsibility rests upon every member of this Society in relation to this matter. Let it he fearlessly

discharged. From a responsibility so high, and so just, let

Dr. Green said he did not expect to do justice to this subject, for he was not prepared; but such was the mugnitude of the evil; such was the amount of misery which he in his experience and profession, had wincered as resulting from the traffic, that he felt constrained, whenever an opportunity offered to express his detestation of it. When, said Dr. G. a few years since, at a temperance convention, composed of the best men of our land, it was first publicly declared, that the traffic in orderst spirits was an immorality; that men who continued to sell rum, were guilty of a crime against God and mun, the opinton was received with caution; and many of the best friends of the temperature cause, were alarmed at the soldness of the declaration. But this declaration excited a spirit of enquiry, among the friend of temperance as to the effects of this traffic and the result has been, that thousands, and tens of thousands of the most respectable i the community have come to the settled conviction, and by have publicly and solemaly pronounced this opin-ion. "That the traffic in ordent spirits is morally using and ought to be abandoned through the world." This opinion established, and sir, is there an individual in this house, who does not love rum, or is not profitted by its with to make a few inquiries into the enormity, the ex-tent of the immorality of selling rum. We all allow that passing counterfeit money is an immorality; that stealing passing counterfest money is an immurativy, that seating is an immurativy; that highway robbery is a gross immurativy; but I wish to show that the mon who continues this traffic notwithstanding the light that has been shed upon this moral darkness, is more guilty—not legally so—but morally so in the eye of God, than the counterfeiter, the thief, or the highway robber. If I take my neighbor's property and in exchange give him a counterfeit bill ; if I steal his the highway and rob him of his money ; this does not kill him, or destroy his reputation. It does not send him lograded sot to the home of his starving children and heart-broken wife. But the man who takes his a bors property, and in ex hange gives him rum, may be and often is accessary to the very worst of crimes; not excepting even murder itself! In the first place the rum has no value whatever. It is worthless. But this is not the worst of it. The article which is put toto the poor the word of it. In a street was a large well in money, is not merely worthless; it is destructive. 'It's direct, well known, unirectal and inevitable tendency is to kill; to kill soul and body.' And this every run seller knows. But there is one other view of this subject to which I would call the attention of every man, who is still engaged in this the attention of every man, who a still engage, in this business. It is one of the first principles of justice in all traffic, a principle recognized by size statute that fir value received of another an equivalent shall be rendered.

Now, I would inquire of that rum-seller, whether he has given an equivalent for the money and the worldly good received of many of his miserable customers? Has he rendered an equivalent for the flocks and bends and may be the very necessaries of life, which he has receive al from the wreiched rum-drinker? Ah ! (ell me, is the domestic misery of his home, the wretchedness and h hen heart of his wife; the disgrace and poserty of his starring children, these, which are the number less exthis traffic, are these an equivalent? This is a view of the subject which it does seem will be taken by every honest and honorable man who is engaged in this nefarious teaffic. If then the degree of guilt is to be judged by the degree of infringement of the moral law ; or if the divine law, that we should love our neighbors se ourselves, and 'do to others as we would that others should do to us,' then he who by selling his neighbor yum, rums his health, dustrays his character, breaks the heart of his wife, and beggars his children; he surely is really more guilty, and deserving of a greater condex nation, than the counterfeiter, the thiel, or the highway robber!

Resolutions passed. The following resolutions were introduced and passed without debate.

Resolved. That this Society disclaim all design of censuring those, who adhere to the old pledge ; and that we will endeavor to pursue a conciliatory course towards those, who compose the Temperance Societies as they have existed.

Received, That a committee of three he appointed to address the people of this county on the subject of forming Temperan . Societies in each town, on the principle of abet from all intoxscating liquors.

Messrs Mitchell, Kittridge, and Green were sppointed the committee, in accordance with the above resolution.

The Society closed with prayer by the Rev. Mr Mitchell. Adjourned. JAMES D. BUTLER, President. HABLEY PROCTOR. & Vice Presidents.

SILAS BOWES, DANKE ROBERTS,) Secretaries. F. W. Horkins, 5

Several new attempts were made on Wedges. day last to fire the city of Boston.

From the Baltimore Patrick. EXPUNGING.

A FARCE .- SCHOOL PIRAT.

"Oh! for a move of fire, that would ascend, The brightest heaven of invention," That I might set out, in such attractive and pleas-

ing terms as belits the occasion, the scene I have just attorned to the Sensie! It was unique .-It abound have been seen to be enjoyed. Yet what a way faring correspondent of yours, Mr Editor, can do, shall be cheerfully done by way of informing your maders of "the stirring scene," than is happened.

You rough know that Mr Benton has been for he last two months propering mightily for this ectation. He came to Congrous this session dressed something like decency, and discarded that broad brimmed old hat, and rusty clock which disfigured so moc's personal gracefulness, and obnebilated so much sterling worth and dignity during the last winter. He evidently felt as if a great weight of recommishing was attached to him as hempion of "The Expunge," - and his look his centure, his ned, his good, his voice, his smile, and is made of twirling his eye glass, all betoken hat he felt as if the nation's weight was upon him. He looked Atlantean. One felt a something, on observing his approach, his accost, his address, which, if not seneration, was comething a great leal more natural and much more strong.

A few days ago be introduced his proposition to expange from the Journal of the Senate, a resolution adopted two years ago by that body, on moion of Mr Clay, reprobatory of a certain unauthorred set of President Jackson. It laid on the table s doe time, and was to day called up, by the moer, for consideration,

Mr Benton began by making some reply to the rgument that has been used against his doctrine of expurgation upon the constitutional ground that the Senate must "keep a journal." He said he would not propose to do aught which could at all compromise the constitutional duty of the Senate. Accordingly he commenced a dialogue with the Clerk at the Secretary's table.

B. "Mr Clerk, please to tell me how many ournals are kept by the Secretary of the Sen-

C. "One manuscript, and two printed copies." B. "Very well; and how many are distributed, and to whom !"

C. "One thousand and ten copies,-by o;der of the Senate, and by law." Here he read the persons to whom they were distributed.

B. "Well, Mr President, in law these printed opies are the same as the original. The printed ones are the only copies used by members of the Senate. Every Senator therefore keeps the journal as it was originally." Was not this pregnantly

The next matter was to show the appropriateness of the word "Expunge" to the case in hand, B. remarked with a great deal of pomposity - "Sir, we reverse a decision, annul a judgment, repeal a law. rescind an order, and Expunce a resolution. -The remedy is to be suited, sir, to the evil, sir,yes sir, to the evil, sir! Here we have no judg-ment to annul—the Senare too not insued it judge ment; no order to rescind-for here has been no attainers against the blood, no capius against the person, no execution against the property of the President, sir :- the Senate wished to cast a stigma, to imprint a brand sir, upon the President :and it is not for the arrestation of anything now going on, but for the exterpation of something already done, that this resolution is introduced. I would have the Secretary of the Senate, sir, bring in the manuscript journal of this body, and, sir, in the presence of the assembled Senate, and in the presence of the surrounding multitude, sir, I would have him draw round that resolution lines as its own iniquity, and write upon its face the words which the justice of the country, and the voice of the people demand, words which will remove the stigms and the brand from the name of a man who has done more, civil and military, for his country, than all the politicious who ever lived in it from its foundation ! !!" That was something of a burst, -was it? How the President must have disapscinted the notable predictions of the orator, as to the danger of such a "bloody monster's" ruling this country! But "tempora mutanter" &c.

Mr Benton then expressed the hope that no appeals would be made, by gentleman opposed to the resolution, to the comity or dignity of the Senate. against expanging the journal. He said he should indulge in no rhetorical or declamatory flights,but should appeal to the justice and understanding of the Senate. He deprecated those "posthumaus appeals" to "the comity and dignity" of the Senate and asked in a towering voice "where was comity and where was dignity, when those galleries were duly filled with the hirelings of the bank, employed to hiss or applaud what took place on that floor during the discussion of that resolution, now sought to be expunged from the journal?"-and much

more to the same effect. What a Munchausen! "Yes, sir," resumed he, "expunge is the word. I would have it handed down from one generation to another. The babe should suck it in from its mother's bosom! And she should hand it down to ber posterity," &c. No flights of rhetoric, hey?

About this time Mr B. looked quite gudlike and emeipotent, exclaimed to his lieges in waiting,-"Give me the Manuscript Journal of 1836 !"

Swift as an arrow, it was brought to his deak by Vanderpoel of Kinderbook!

Mr Benton opened it, and disclosed the fact that several leaves had been cut from it. Turning once, he read the record of a vate of the Sonate, ordering this to be done, in so many words.

B. "That's all, Mr President, that I find upon the subject in this book. But when I begin to hunt, I do not stop until I have found what I am after .-Accompanied by a friend (pointing towards the ceiling. I ascended to the upper part of the Capital, and there I discovered the original minutes, kept by the Secretary, from which the journal is made up; and here I find schut was ordered to be cut out of the journal,"

aminutes and discovered that they contained the surrounded in the night by a large body of Meximaterial of certain momorials, which had been re- can troops. In the morning the commander sent ceived by the Senate, and had been apread upon in a summons to surrander at discretion, which that reduction in the rationr. All are disposed to the journal by the clerk improperly, as it would was refused, and an offer to surrender as prisoners seem .- they having formed no part of the actual of war made. This was acceded to by the Mexbusiness of the Senate, - and the correction being scan officer, but no sooner had the Texians marchmade at the time, and before the subject matter in ed out of their encampment and stacked their arms dispute was finally settled. Thry were no record than a general fire was opened upon them by the of the action of the Senate, - and never should have whole Mexican force, when the prisoners enderbeen spread on the journal, in the ordinary course of vored to escape—three only affected it, among anchor, - the main pillar of his argument !" He wounded.

ty in the cases which gave rise to the discussions in around the Alamo, and bombarding the place .the several instances.

Mr. Porter naked at what time after the record was made, the expanging process was or-

Mr B, shook his local most emirously, and reslied that if that pentlearn would only be patient would blow up that Little point breetly ! So Mr. the garrison, 182. Porter sat down and wated patiently to be blown

-touching his first finger, "there is not a word," then the second, "nor a letter," then the third, "nor eadly illustrated? Benion has the whole argument, whole were butchered. One woman (Mrs. Dickinerally, at his fingers ends !

every upon the occasion I judged that something with the malignant feeling of a savage !! was said! I was so taken up with this little piece. nabile fratrem is that I lost the reading of the Wall. Bowie's body being brought out, Gen Cos said and could not tell to what purpose this old patch that he was too brave a man to be burnt like a was sewed upon the new tapestry. After it was dog; and then added, per no es cora eschade-nevover, Pasch jumped on the rope again, and went or mind, throw him in. The loss of the Mexicans on with his performance.

The next thing was to preach a sermon. The text was taken from the book of Job -how approprintely! for patience is a virtue! and ran in been words (Oh that mine enemy would write a book !" Reading from a printed annual report of the Bank of the U. S., the preacher attempted to dentify the Bank and the Senate as having together, and quorum wans, concocted the opposition to the President, and the obnoxious resolution now sought to be expunged! "The Bank brought the mpeachment, -and the Senate acted a subaltern part." He showed a word or two in the resolution to be identical with a word or two in the report, and hence the deduction. During all this, he torned first to one side and then to the other, winking at Blair, and snarling at Clap, while the "official printer" grinned from ear to ear, and disclosed most formidable array of ivory, -sufficient to decoy a tuck hunter from the chase of an ele-

After the sermon,came a psalm singing in which here was much glory to Andrew, and hosenna to Then followed a homily upon the mpeachable character of the charges alleged agains the President in the obnexious resolution. About this point, I fell asleep, and was awakened by the bustle attendant upon adjournment. The galleries were empty, and feeling rather vexed at being caught there alone, I made the best of my way home to give you this record. The second scene shall be forthcoming in due season.

Important from Texas.

THE FALL OF BEXAR-THE ENTIRE OF THE TROOPS IN GARRISON PUT TO DEATH-COLS. CROCKETT AND BOWIE

We are indebted to a gentleman, passenger or board the steamer Levant, from Nachitoches, for the amexed letter, giving the particulars of the fall of Bexar-it is a copy of one addressed to the on the 14th. Nothing material has since occureditor of the Red River Herald :

"Sir :- Bexar has fallen! Its garrison was only 187 strong commanded by Lient, Col. W. Travis, After standing repeated attacks for two weeks, and an almost constant cannonade and bombarding during that time; the last attack was made on the morning of the 6th inst, by upwards of 2000 men, carried the place about sunrise, with the loss of 520 men killed, and about the same number wounded. After about an hour's fighting the whole gar rison was put to death, (save the sick and wounded desperately, until out down; the rest were coolly The brave and gallant Travis, to prevent his falling into the hands of the enemy, shot himself. Not an individual escaped, and the news is only known to as by a citizen of Bexar, who came to our army at Gonzales -- but from the cessation of Travis' signs | guns, there is no doubt of its truth. The declaration of independence you have, no doubt received, and you will, in a few days, receive the constitution proposed by the re-

"Cols. J. Bowie and David Crockett are among the slain-the first was murdered in his bed, to which he had been confined by illness-the latter fell, fighting like a tiger. The Mexican army is estimated at 8000 men; it may be more or less-A. BRISCOE."

Further Particulars,-We learn by the passen gers of the sear. Camanche, eight days from the Brazos river, that the war in Texas has at lenght assumed a serious character. Many of those who left this city, determined to lay down their lives in the cause of Texas, have bravely yielded them up at Bexar. Three young men from our office we learn, are among the slain; the names of W Bingely and Robert Moore have been mentioned to us; that of the other we could not excertain. On the 25 h February, the Texian garrison in without the loss of a man of the garrison.

This great slaughter was ascribed to the fact. guns loaded by his side. About the same time. He then very self-sufficiently turned over these of San Patricio, with a party of seventy men, were

mg" the Journal, -and labored to show a similarle Mexicane were employed in forming entrenchments On the 21 of March, Col. Travis wrote that 200 shells had been thrown into the Alame, without mjuring a man.

On the 1st. of March, 32 men from Gonzales made their cufrence through the enemy's lines, and reached the Alamu-making the whole number in

On the 6th March, shout midnight, the Alamo was assumited by the entire force of the Mexican B. then fell back some upon the constitutional semy, commanded by Santa Anna in person. The argument, and in the "keeping the Jantoni."- Mexicans fought desperately until daylight, when cambing on his tiogers one after the other, be said seven only of the garrison were found alive. We regret to say, that Col. David Crockett and his companion Mr. Benton also the gallant Col. Benan inta," then the fourth, "nor a tittle against ex- ham of South Caroline, were of the number who onging in the construction!" Who could fail of cried for quarter, but were told there was no mercy ing convinced by so decided a demonstration, lu-, for them. They then continued fighting until the moon) and a wounded negro servant of Col Travi's Having occasion to quote one of his own speech- were the only persons in the Alamo whose lives s, he played off a most delectable piece of mock ware spared. Gen. Bowie was murdered in his odesty; calling on his friend Garret to read it .- bed, sick and helpless. Gen. Cos on entering the Wall with great alacrity obeyed. Meanwhile fort, ordered Col, Travi's servant to point out to Blair held some private discourse with the great or him the body of his master; he did so, when Cos ator, over the back of his chair. By the display of drew his sword and mangled his face and limbs

The bodies of the slain were thrown into a hear of by-play between the Benton and the Biair (pur in the centre of the Alamo and burned. On Gen. is storming the place was estimated at not less than 1000 killed and mortally wounded, and as many more disabled, making with their loss in the first assult between 2000 and 3000 killed and wounded. It is worthy of remark that the flag of Santa Anna's army at Bexar, was a blood red one, in place of the old constitti onal tri-colored flag .-Immediately after the capture of the place, Gen. Santa Anna sent Mrs Dickinson and Col Travi's servant to Gen. Houston's camp, accompanied by a Mexican with a flag, who was bearer of a note from Santa Anna, offering the Textans peace and a general amnesty, if they would lay down their arms and submit to his government. Gen. Houston's reply was, "True, sir, you have succeeded in killing some of our brave men, but the Texians are not yet whipped." The effect of the fall of Bexar throughout Texas, was electric. Every man who could use a rifile, and was in a condition to take the field, marched forthwith to the scene of war .-It was believed that not less than 4000 riflemen were on their way to the army when the Caman che sailed, to wreak the vengence on the Mexicans, and determined to grant no quarter.

General Houston had burnt Gonzales, and fallen back on the Colorado with about 1000 men. Col. Fanning was in the fort at Goliad, a very strong position-well supplied with munitions and provisions - and from 400 to 500 men.

The general determination of the people of Texas seemed to be to shandon all the occupations and pursuits of peace, and continue in arms until every Mexican east of the Roi del Norte should be exterminated.

Florida War.

Florida. Despatches from Major Gen. Scott. head quarters in Florids, dated Fort Drane, March 20, have been received at the Adjutant General's office, of which the following is an extract :

"For the information of the Secretary of War and General in Chief, I addressed you a hasty note red. This wing is waiting to give time to Briga-Her Gen. Eustis and Col. Lindsay to gain their respective positions, Polaklekaha and Chichuckaty, for the arrival of the wagons sent hence to Gary's Ferry for subsistance, the last of which may be expected by the 24th, with (it is hoped) some additional teams from Savannah, and for the troops from New Orleans to recruit their strength. All under the command of Santa Anna in person; they these objects, I have reason to hope will be accomplished by the 26th, or 27th instant, although I have not had a line from Col. Lindsay, later than his letter dated at Mobile the 13th ult. In the mean time, it is confidently believed that the great and seven men who asked for quarter)-All fought body of the enemy remains in the swamp or cover of the Wythlacoochee, about the junction of its three branches, say twenty five miles from this place. I send a topographical sketch of that vicinity, made by my aid, Lieutenant Johnson, from information received here, and principally from Col. Gadsden, the Quartermaster General of Florida, whom I have taken into the service of the United States and my stuff, with that rank. His minute knowledge of the country and the hostile Indians, together with his general military intelligence, render him a valuable acquisition. I also expect to derive much valuable assistance from Col. Fitzpatrick the President of the Territorial Legislative Council, particularly if the war should be carried into the lower part of the peninsols, with which he is, perhaps, better acquainted than any other individual in the Territory. He is with me, and is well disposed to render himself generally useful.

"You will receive with this copies of several orders. No. 13 was supposed to be necessary in order to be provided with the best kind of means to ferret out of the swamps, and other hiding places, small parties of the enemy, which may be expected to remain out after the great body of the nation shall be subdued. Gen. Woodward and Majors Watson and Flourney, mentioned in that order are strongly recommended to me as suitable persons to direct the detachment of 500 Creek war. Bexar of 150 men only, commanded by Licut. W. riors. I trust that this step on my part may meet B. Travis, was attacked by the advance division of the approbation of the War Department. It seem-Santa Anna's army of about 2000 men, when the ed to me to be dictated by a wise discretion, and nemy were repulsed with the loss of many killed it will probably, by abridging time, save many valand wounded, variously estimated from 450 to 600, uable lives from the effects of the summer climate of the lower country.

"The order limiting the ration of bread or floor that every man of the garrison had about eight is the direct result of the want of sufficient means of transportation, and we shall probably be obliged Col. Johnson, while reconnectering to the westward to move hence on the 24th or 25th instant, with less than eighteen days subsistance for this wing, which will consist of about 1700 fighting men. No murmur has been uttered in consequence of make any sacrifice which the good of the service shall demand .- . Nat. Int.

FROM FLORIDA.

NEAR VOLUMA, March 25.

I have only a moment's time to inform you of a cept the services of five hundred Creek warriors as small engagement which took place between a por- auxiliaries-the Creeks to proceed by water to business. Yet this case, Mr Benton called his sheet them was Col. Juhnson and one man who had been tion of our regiment and a party of the Indiana, Tampa Bay, and there report themselves to anchor, - the main paller of his argument !" He wounded, said that it was a perfect precedent for "expong. Between the 25th of Feb. and 24 March, the river St. Johns had been given early in the mor Trans.

ning, and two companies, commanded by Captains Ashby and Pripp, crossed in the morning, and took poet on the side opposite to that which we lately occupied. A short time after they were a tacked by a party of Indiana, carefully concealed in the busheand hammocks around.

At the first firing, the Irish volunteers, under Capt. Henry Hibler's company, immediately crossed, and Col. Brisbane with his Staff, and several others followed immediately after. When we isn ded the firing was very general, and the fighting was at great disadvantage on the side of our troops; they were all more exposed, and it was only when the Indians forgot their customary caution, that our troops were enabled to fire with any accu-

The companies of Ashby and Pribb were the only companies fairly engaged with the Indians .-Upon the approach of the other two companies the Indians commenced retreating. The fight was continued for some time at a distance. The companies of Captains Allen, Denny and Parker, and two U. S. companies, under the command of Capt. Perter and Lt. Irwin, were also crossed over, and two companies of the mounted infantry. By these the roads were effectually scoured, and our troops, the obliged to sleep on their arms, yet passed a quiet night. There were three men killed in the engage. ment, attached to Capt. Ashby's company, all privates, and about ten or tweive wounded of Fribb's. all privates. Sergt. Grose, of Fribb's company, received a slight wound.

Our troops, those engaged, as well as the others, behaved with the greatest bravery; although for some time exposed to a galling fire, not an inch of ground was yielded. No satisfactory account of the killed on the part of the Indians has been received-it is supposed that at least six or eight have been killed-the wounded they of course carried off, if any.

Our troops are now crossing the St. Johns, and suppose in the course of this day, the whole force will have embarked. I have only taken a moment to inform you of this our debut, in something

like a general engagement."

We learn from a letter, dated Fort Drane, 23d ult., written by an officer, that that wing of the army was expected to cross the Withlacoochee on the 28th ult.; at the time of writing, it consisted of regulars under Cols. Bankhead and Foster; Louisisna volunteers, under Captain Robertson, who was acting as Major; Georgia cavalry, under Maj. Donglas; in addition to which, a battalion, under Maj. Cooper, a company of U. S. dragoons, under Capt. Whartob and the Florida mounted rangers, under Major M'Lemore, were expected, which would make the force amount to over 2000 men. General Eastis's command, and Col. Lindsay, with 1300 men, will be ready to co operate, to reduce the foe. Had not Gen. Clinch gone to the aid of Gaines, he must have sacrificed a number of his men, as he had no means of carrying his wounded, which would have been more numerous if he had moved from his entrenchment. Charles ton Cour.

From the St. Augustine Herald, March 25.

Important from Volusia. The steamer Santee, arrived at Picolata, last night from Volusia, by which we learn that the detachment of 200 volue teers which had been sent out under Lieut. Col. Butler, had not returned or been heard of up to yesterday morning. On the 23d a detachment consisting of 27 volunteers and two guides, were sent in search of them, with orders to proceed to New Smyrns, and on their way, about six miles from Volucia, they fell in with a party of about 16 Indians, in an open pine barren, about two miles from any thicket or shrub.

They attacked the Indians and killed one and wounded another, when the Lieutenant commanding the detachment ordered a retreat for a remforcement. We are informed that every man in the detachment behaved admirably, and the whole party of Indians might have been taken or cut up had it not been for the conduct of the officer.

A court martial has been ordered to try him mediately. Gen. Eastis has been detained at Volusia, waiting the return of Col. Butler's detachment, and a want of guides, and has thus been unable to comply with Gen. Scott's orders to meet him at the Withlacoochee on the 25th. Col. Butler had two good guides with him when he left Vo-

We are verbally informed that this detachment consisted of 400 men, who had only one day's provisions with them, intending, when they started, only to proceed as far as Spring Garden; and, on this account, much anxiety was felt for their

Latest from Florida. Through the Savannah papers we have advices from Volusia to the 27th of Murch inclusive. The only intelligence of moment is that of the safe return to the camp of the detachment under Col. Butler, whose protracted absence, as we stated yesterday, had created much alarm and uneasiness. Their detention was owing to nothing more dreadful than the badness of the

roade. The left wing of the force under Gen. Eustis. crossed the St. John's on the 26th, and marched an

the 27th toward Fort Drane. Gen. Macomb was going up the St. John's, toward Picolata, on the 31st of Murch .- N. Y. Com. Advertiser.

From the St. Augustine Herald.

The Indians have gone south to Pease Creek, & river emptying into Coarlotte harbor. During the conference the Indians acknowledged that they had lost 138 men at the battle of Withlacooche.

Micanopy, the head chief, they said, had fired but one gun during the war. He had had his choice offered him either to fight or to die. He chose the former, and raised his rifle and shot Major Dade .-He immediately retired to his town where he has remained ever since.

Witty Perversion .- Dr. Williamann had a quarre with one of his parishioners by the name of Hardy who showed considerable resentment. On the succeeding Sunday, the Docter preached from the following text, which he pronounced with much emphasis, and with a significent look at Hardy, who was present : "There is no fool like the fool HARDY."

Gen. Scott had issued an order,dated Fort Drane March 14, authorizing Gen. Woodward to acthe officer in commend at that point .- Best